

New Chancellor Of the University Of Nebraska

A thickly built, rather tired looking man sat at his desk on the twelfth floor of the scullery building, a Chicago newspaper. Occasionally his secretary named him to the visitor as Dr. B. Benjamin Andrews, one-time superintendent of the Chicago public school system, but he never was a Nebraskan and chancellor of the state free university. Dr. Andrews once looked out over Lake Michigan. The remainder of the floor was occupied by the president of the school board and the assembly room of the board of education.

"Yes, I look forward to coming to Nebraska with a great deal of pleasure," said Dr. Andrews in response to an expressed welcome to his new field. "I have always had the highest opinion of the university and the state behind it. Just now I stand most in need of complete rest," continued the educator without pausing in a hurried survey of the morning's mail, "and for that reason I asked the board for a three months' leave of absence. My physician says I have no organic disease, but I realize that I am completely worn out. I have never taken a real rest since I began my work as a teacher. Last summer the board refused me a vacation and I have been working for months at a tension which has seriously threatened my health. It is probable that I will spend the summer on the continent and arrive in Lincoln in September, although my plans as yet are somewhat unformed."

Dr. Andrews has only been in Nebraska on three occasions and his personal impressions of the state are therefore somewhat vague. His first visit occurred about ten years ago in response to an invitation to deliver the commencement oration at Lincoln. As the president of Brown university and an educator of national prominence Dr. Andrews received a cordial reception at the hands of the university people. Two years ago, during the progress of the Trans-mississippi exposition, Dr. Andrews read a paper before the educational congress.

"It was a frightfully hot night," remarked Dr. Andrews, referring to his only visit to Omaha, "and my reflections are somewhat tinged with the memory of steaming pavements and surging crowds."

An Invitation to Omaha.
"I have lately received another invitation to Omaha," continued the superintendent, "this time from the High school seniors, who have asked me to address the graduating class as a substitute for the usual program of graduating essays. I will be obliged, however, to decline, owing to my vacation plans, but hope to meet the students on some other occasion."

Dr. Andrews said he had not been an active candidate for the vacant chancellorship, but when it was officially intimated to him that he was the choice of the regents he consented to visit the university.

"I went through the college premises with a view particularly to what was underground," said Dr. Andrews, "rather than what would be obvious to a casual sight-seer. I inquired as to the methods of purchase, as to the business organization in vogue. I did this because many institutions within my experience have been in a sense whitened sepulchres. The buildings are attractive, the students appear to be earnest and intelligent, but the business organization is abominable. There is a waste of money, a duplication of purchases and a general confusion that is almost certain to bring to eventual grief the man at the helm."

"How did I find the situation in Nebraska? It was proved to me that a warrant drawn on the educational fund is as good as a national gold certificate and is honored for its face value in any store or bank. I inspected all the university premises, including the farm. I looked at the pigs. I found everywhere that the university's interests were cared for by careful, competent hands. The methods employed reflect the greatest credit on the chancellors who have gone before and I don't believe the present system can be surpassed anywhere in the United States. For the present my efforts will all be directed toward carrying out the plans which have been inaugurated by former Chancellors Canfield and MacLean."

Nebraska Graduates Rank High.
"During my last visit to Lincoln I was particularly impressed with the prevailing atmosphere of culture; it was like an isolated university settlement. For a western institution, the university has attained a marvelous standing in the educational world. It is a remarkable fact that there are more Nebraska graduates in the scientific department at Washington than from any other institution. Then, of course, it is well known that Nebraska has the lowest percentage of illiteracy of any state in the union, showing that the state was settled by a notable class of immigrants, people who went in for education along with the tilling of the soil."

In reply to a question as to whether he expected to make any changes in the course of instruction or elective privileges, Dr. Andrews said:

"If I have any such plans I would not speak of them at this time. I would rather wait until I have grown more familiar with the university and the character of its growth. I have carefully examined the year book and find the arrangement of courses excellent. I am pleased with the elective sys-

tem granting to students a choice in their studies and that plan, of course, has come to be endorsed by all modern educators. There is a recognized danger, however, in unrestricted election of courses, and due emphasis should be laid on essentials. English should be given proper prominence and algebra and geometry should be given place in order that the student may form an exact and logical habit of thought."

Dr. Andrews declined to discuss his relationship with the Board of Education and other Chicago authorities during his residence there of three years. In spite of any differences that may have existed, the action of the board in granting the superintendent three months' vacation with pay was looked upon by Dr. Andrews as a substantial evidence of friendliness. Even those in Chicago who have been antagonized by the superintendent's vigorous personality acknowledge the competency of his work. The feat most frequently spoken of, in connection with Dr. Andrews' three years' career as an organizer, is the introduction of a successful code of discipline into the public schools.

Music Brought Them Together

Mme. Janoffska, nee Mary Hollister of Toledo, O., the widow of the world-famous Russian pianist and composer, Paul Janoffska, reached Boston recently and went to the home of her sister, Mrs. F. L. Clark of Newtonville, where she will visit for several weeks. There is a romance back of the simple statement and the pathetic heart



FOUR GENERATIONS—"FATHER" JOHN HAMLIN, VETERAN ODD FELLOW, WITH HIS DAUGHTER, GRANDSON AND GREAT GRANDDAUGHTER.

story was told by the little woman herself in Mr. Clark's quiet, refined home in Newtonville, runs a Boston special to the Chicago Tribune.

Mme. Janoffska said: "I met Paul Janoffska while I was pursuing my musical studies in Berlin, almost nine years ago. That was during my first visit to Germany."

"Then I came over to America and during the six years that I was here we corresponded frequently. Three years later I went to Paris to study under Martinus Sieveking, where my friendship with M. Janoffska was renewed. Music, to which we were both devoted, was the great bond of sympathy between us and out of this sympathy grew the affection that caused us later to become betrothed."

"During the first week in February I was called to Dover, where I was told that my fiancé was lying seriously ill. I found him dying."

"Janoffska begged me to hold to my troth and become his wife. We were married and two days later he died."

Mme. Janoffska is much broken in health and looks worn and tired. She is a small woman, with dark hair and eyes, quick little ways and odd, foreign mannerisms that set squarely on her American shoulders. Though her plans are at present unformed, it is probable that she will return soon to her home in Toledo.

Two Veteran Odd Fellows of Nebraska

Over 1,000,000 Odd Fellows and Rebekahs throughout the jurisdiction of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows on April 25, 1900, celebrated the eighty-first anniversary of the founding of the order. At a time when the spirit of organization seems to be running rampant, with new societies and orders being launched on every hand, it is a relief to have our attention called to an organization that has shown its adaptability to all the exigencies of human life and upon which the sun of prosperity has been shining brightly for over four score years and ten.

On April 25, 1819, Thomas Wildey and four others, who had been members of Odd Fellow lodges in England, organized a lodge in Baltimore, Md., calling it Washington lodge No. 1, and out of this self-instituted body has grown the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which has initiated over 2,500,000 members, who, through the constant practice of the principles of the motto, "Friendship, Love and Truth," have light-

ened the grand lodge degrees in Philadelphia October 18, 1847, and received the encampment degrees July, 1846. He joined Omaha lodge No. 2, April 22, 1864, and was admitted to the grand lodge October 16, 1866, and elected grand secretary in the same year, filling the office for eleven years. He was grand representative from 1871 to 1874, grand warden in 1888, deputy grand master in 1889 and elected grand master in 1890.

During his term as grand master he rendered over 100 decisions and made a most remarkable record for the reason that each and every decision met with the approval of the judiciary committee and also the grand lodge. It is his proud boast that during his membership he has attended over 6,000 lodge and encampment sessions and that his membership has been continuous for fifty-five years without a break or suspension.

John Evans is president of the Board of Home Trustees, and, while he has attained to more than the allotted years of man, he declares it is his intention to live until he sees the realization of his ideal—"an Odd Fellows' home in the jurisdiction of Nebraska."



JOHN EVANS—VETERAN ODD FELLOW AND PAST GRAND MASTER OF NEBRASKA.

ened the burdens of the sorrowing and afflicted by burying 224,889 members, relieving over 240,000 widowed families and paid for relief a total of \$85,726,900, which is the practical test of the operative fraternity of the order, the objects of which are "to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead and educate the orphan."

Odd Fellowship in Nebraska.

The history of Odd Fellowship in Nebraska reveals many sturdy and heroic characters, who, amid the hardships of pioneer life, established the order in the state and laid the foundations upon which a splendid superstructure has been built. Today there are 214 Odd Fellow lodges and 120 Rebekah lodges in the state, with a combined membership of over 15,000. Last year \$14,551 was paid for the relief of sick and distressed members.

Appropriate to this anniversary occasion The Bee this week prints the photographs of two veteran Odd Fellows who have been closely identified with the work of the order since the institution of the grand lodge in Nebraska and who are both holding positions of honor and trust today.

"Father" John Hamlin was one of the past grands who met at Nebraska City April 27, 1858, to institute a grand lodge for the territory of Nebraska. Nebraska lodge

Brown of Omaha, with seven others, organized the first Methodist church in Nebraska. John Hamlin has been an Odd Fellow for fifty-one years. He was initiated in 1849 in Palmetto lodge No. 175, Cincinnati, O., and received the encampment degree in Ridgey encampment No. 1 of Nebraska. He was elected grand master of Nebraska in 1870 and grand representative in 1872. At present he is president of the Past Grand Masters' and Past Grand Patriarchs' association.

During his term as grand master he visited every subordinate lodge in the state, traveling by wagon from town to town. Last Thursday, April 26, "Father" Hamlin was the guest of Nebraska City lodge No. 3 by special invitation, and, although nearing his 88th birthday, he was able to enjoy the hospitality of his old neighbors and brothers. His home is in Omaha, where he has lived for twenty years.

John Evans, who is known and loved by every Odd Fellow and every sister of the Rebekah degree in the jurisdiction of Nebraska, was born in Baltimore, Md., the birthplace of the order, and resided in Philadelphia until he came to Nebraska in April, 1855, settling at Fontanelle. Ten years later he removed to Omaha, where he still resides, engaging in the mercantile business. He was initiated in Crystal Point lodge, No. 110, at Philadelphia October 17, 1840, received

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Hello Girl Gets a Shock

Maud Turnbull, telephone operator in the main office of the Chicago Telephone company, is prostrated at the home of her widowed mother, 234 North Franklin street, as the result of an electric shock which she received about two weeks ago while busy at her desk. Miss Turnbull was in charge of the switchboard at the offices of the company, relates the Times-Herald, and during the afternoon of March 29 was making a connection at the request of one of the officials when she grasped the live end of the plug, and, with the metal receiver in the other hand, caused the current to pass through her body. She did not recover immediately from the shock, and was taken to her home on the North Side and medical assistance provided, but nothing has been devised which will relieve a continuous twitching of the girl's muscles. The derangement of the nervous system has caused violent heart convulsions, resulting in sinking spells, and Dr. Crowe, the family physician, has called Dr. Charles Wade, a relative of the mother, and Dr. Nicholas Senn in consultation. No similar case has ever been reported by the telephone company, and the gravest fears are expressed by the young woman's associates for her recovery. Miss Turnbull is only 18 years of age and is an exceptionally bright girl, having graduated two years ago from the Convent of the Sacred Heart, and for her unusual musical ability was given a scholarship in the Chicago Musical college three years ago. She is the only support of her mother, who is the widow of a former judge in Virginia and was at one time well to do. They came to Chicago twelve years ago, during which time Miss Turnbull was given the advantages of an advanced education, and not until the last three years has she been compelled to seek employment. The esteem in which she is held by the Chicago Telephone company is manifested by the many acts of kindness which they have shown her since the accident. Trained nurses have been provided toward her recovery. A telephone was placed in the home on North Franklin street by her employers, for the convenience of the mother, who has entirely broken down under the strain.

Expedition to Siberia

Three scientists, forming the Jesup expedition, sent out by the American Museum of Natural History of New York to explore the unknown portions of northwestern Siberia, have sailed from San Francisco. They are Norman C. Buxton, an American, and two Russians, Waldemar Gagarin and Waldemar Jackelcn. One object of their trip will be to determine whether or not the American Indian is descended from Asiatic stock. The Russians will touch mainly upon the ethnological phase, studying the native language and songs, customs and physical characteristics of almost every tribe that inhabits the northwestern section of Siberia. Buxton will confine his work mainly to the zoological field, toward making a new and rare collection of birds and mammals for the museum in Central park. They expect to be gone for at least two years.

Panoramic View of Nebraska Un

